

XXIV. *Descriptions of new genera and species of
Pselaphidæ and Scydmaenidæ from Australia
and New Zealand.* By D. SHARP.

[Read 2nd November, 1874.]

I HAVE much pleasure in offering to the Society the following descriptions of some small but interesting Coleoptera from the Antipodes. The insects described in this paper have been received by me from several sources; the Australian species from H. Edwards, Esq. (now of San Francisco), and Mr. Du Boulay, of West Australia; while the New Zealand species have been sent me by Mr. Edwards and by Mr. T. Lawson, of Auckland, through his brother, Mr. R. Lawson, of Scarborough.

Forty-four new species are here described, three of which belong to the family *Scydmaenidæ*. I have about twenty other species of *Scydmaenidæ* from Australia, most of which are apparently undescribed; but as many of these species are represented by but a single specimen, I have not thought it advisable to describe them, especially as I believe we may expect a paper from Dr. Schaufuss, of Dresden (who has acquired the rich material accumulated by Count Castlenau in this family), and who has such an extensive knowledge of these insects.

Of the family *Pselaphidæ* forty-one species are described; twenty-six from Australia, fifteen from New Zealand. No species of the family from New Zealand has been yet made known, so that these fifteen species contribute an important addition to our knowledge of the New Zealand fauna. These fifteen species I have distributed in six genera, two of which are considered new; while the other four are already described genera, all of which occur in Europe. It would, however, be incorrect to conclude from this fact that the New Zealand *Pselaphidæ* display a great affinity with the European *Pselaphidæ*; for it is probable that ultimately it will be considered correct to establish three other genera for species which I have placed in the genera *Tyrus* and *Bryaxis*; so that it would perhaps be more correct to state that the fifteen species of

New Zealand *Pselaphidæ* hereafter described belong to eight genera, two of which, viz., *Pselaphus* and *Euplectus*, are of wide distribution; while the other six will probably prove peculiar to the New Zealand islands and to Australia. Even, however, if the above data should be correct, it would still be very unwise to make any comparisons of the New Zealand fauna with other faunas from them, for the value to be ascribed to the genus is so vague and uncertain, that it is far better to base considerations of the kind alluded to on facts connected with species. If this be done with the New Zealand *Pselaphidæ*, we then remark that, in the first place, all the species known are peculiar to the islands, and next that the proportion of interesting forms is large. The *Dalma pubescens* stands so completely on the line between the groups *Pselaphini* and *Euplectini*, that these two groups can only in future be considered as two groups connected by a completely intermediate existing link, or synthetic type, as it would more ordinarily be called. Again, the four species described under the generic name *Sagola* are very interesting, owing to their close relationship with our anomalous European *Faronus Lafertei*.

I am inclined, therefore, to conclude that New Zealand is rich in *Pselaphidæ* (for it is certain that the fifteen species here made known can be but a small part of the species actually existing in the islands), and also that a considerable portion of the species will prove to be of an interesting and important nature.

I cannot pass by this opportunity of alluding to the great scientific importance that attaches to an accurate knowledge of the New Zealand fauna; and to the special importance of gaining as rapidly as possible a knowledge of its existing Coleoptera. There is, in my opinion, no part of the world that possesses such an immediate claim to the attention of Entomologists as do the New Zealand islands. They form, according to Huxley, one of the four great fauna-provinces of the world. They are remarkably isolated, and occupy a position of peculiar importance in the southern hemisphere: while what we actually know of their fauna, promises us a large proportion of primordial forms and of synthetic types, and of remarkable developments. But while we have great reason to hope that a knowledge of the New Zealand fauna will contribute largely to the solution of many important scientific questions, we have on the other hand only too

great reason to fear that the fauna itself is rapidly disappearing. Many causes may be suggested for this fact. The islands are stretched over a large space from north to south, and but a small one from east to west; and it is probable therefore that a large proportion of the species have small areas of distribution, and can therefore be easily killed out, while the great change that the colonization of the country and the cultivation of its soil must cause, assure us that such will certainly be the case. And it would, moreover, be probably correct to add that it is in all probability just the most interesting forms that are the first to disappear in such cases.

Under these circumstances, while thanking greatly those Entomologists who have commenced the collection of material for a fauna of these islands, I think we are warranted in asking them to persevere assiduously with their researches, and more particularly to neglect no opportunity of examining such portions of the islands as are at present free from what may, in a zoological sense, be correctly called the ravages of civilization.

PSELAPHIDÆ.

Ctenistes impressus, n. sp. Rufescens, antennis minus elongatis, prothorace subtransverso, lateribus evidenter calloso, impressione intermediâ basali antice sub-furcatâ, elytris brevibus. Long. corp. vix $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mas, pectore profunde impresso, abdomine segmento 3° ventrali medio late leviter impresso.

Antennæ rather short, first and second joints short, rather thicker than the following ones; joints 3—7 scarcely differing from one another, rather slender, each about as long as broad; 8 and 9 distinctly broader than 7th, each about as long as broad; 10th joint rather stouter than 9th, scarcely so long as broad; 11th joint elongate and rather stout, about as long as the three preceding joints together, it is distinctly stouter than the 10th joint, but its length is not quite twice its width. Head small, with the anterior tubercles short, and connate, the fovea behind them indistinct; the two foveæ on the vertex, separated from one another only by a narrow space; the eyes small. Thorax much narrower than the elytra, about as long as broad, the sides distinctly dilated; the sides and front of the middle basal fovea are obscurely elevated, so that the fovea has a slight

appearance of being forked in front. Elytra much narrowed at the shoulders, distinctly longer than the thorax, each with a sutural and a discoidal stria, and with a few short scale-like hairs, their depressed extremity densely set with such hairs. Hind body thickly margined, rather short.

West Australia.

This species much resembles the insect described by King as *Tmesiphorus vernalis*, but is smaller, and has much shorter antennæ, and the hairs of the upper surface are much fewer, coarser and more scale-like, and its eyes are much smaller.

Ctenistes simplex, n. sp. Rufescens, antennis brevibus, prothorace leviter transverso, elytris thorace plus dimidio longioribus. Long. corp. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Antennæ short, joints 3—9 small and differing little from one another; the 8th and 9th not broader, but rather shorter than the 7th; 10th joint distinctly broader than 9th, not so long as broad; 11th joint thick, more than twice as long, and nearly twice as broad as the 10th. Head small, with the tubercles in front very short. Thorax much narrower than the elytra, not quite so long as broad, the sides but little dilated in the middle; the central fovea rather large, the lateral one indistinct. Elytra considerably narrowed at the shoulders, about one and a half times as long as the thorax.

Victoria: sent by Henry Edwards, Esq. I am not sure of the sex of the three individuals I have of this species. The *C. simplex* is closely allied to *C. impressus*, and is about the same size as that species, but is broader behind. Independently of the structure of the antennæ (the differences of which may be sexual), the two species may be distinguished by the shorter thorax of *C. simplex* and its simple, well-defined central fovea. *C. simplex* is also closely allied to *Tmesiphorus vernalis*, King, but is shorter, has the eyes smaller, and the thorax more transverse.

Ctenistes parvus, n. sp. Castaneus, nitidus, angustus, antennis sat elongatis, prothorace haud transverso, lateribus haud dilatatis. Long. corp. vix $1\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Antennæ rather long, and for this genus slender, joints 3—7 small, slender and bead-like; joints 8—10 distinctly,

but not greatly elongate; 8th joint rather longer than broad, 9th scarcely so long as 8th; 10th scarcely stouter than 9th, about as long as broad; 11th joint elongate, about as long as the three preceding joints together, quite twice as long as broad. Head small, with the tubercles in front very short, the eyes small. Thorax quite as long as broad, the sides not dilated in the middle, so that it is not narrower at the base than in the middle, and is but little narrowed towards the front, the central fovea distinct, the lateral ones indistinct. Elytra about one and a half times as long as the thorax, not greatly wider at the extremity than at the shoulders.

Victoria: sent to me by Henry Edwards, Esq.

The single specimen described is, I dare say, a male. This is the smallest species of the genus with which I am acquainted.

Tyrus mutandus, n. sp. Rufescens, antice angustatus, sat dense setosus, impunctatus; pedibus elongatis; elytrorum striâ suturali basi foveolato. Long. $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Antennæ longer than head and thorax, reddish-yellow, 1st and 2nd joints about equally stout; 1st longer than 2nd; 2nd about as long as broad; 3, 4, 5 about equal in length, each a little longer than broad; joints 6, 7, 8 slightly shorter than the preceding joints, especially the 8th; 9th joint stouter and longer than the 8th, about as long as broad; 10th joint slightly broader and a little shorter than 9th, not quite so long as broad; 11th joint stout, oval, as long as the two preceding ones, but stouter than they are. Head narrow, not half the width of the elytra, the antennæ approximate at their insertion, the tubercles contiguous but separated by a well-marked channel, on each side near the eye is a distinct fovea; the vertex is elevated, smooth and shining. Thorax longer than broad, only about half as broad as the elytra, much narrowed in front, behind the middle with a very deeply-impressed curved line, which terminates on each side in a deep but ill-defined impression; it has no punctures, but is clothed with a short upright pubescence. Elytra bright reddish-yellow, much narrowed at the shoulders, each with a sutural stria which is very deeply impressed at the base, and outside this a short, deep and broad humeral impression; they have no punctuation, but are clothed, especially about the sides, with a long, fine, upright, pale

pubescence. Hind body short and convex, pubescent, the first segment only slightly longer than the second. Legs long and slender, the claws of the tarsi small.

Auckland, N. Zealand: two specimens sent by Mr. Lawson. They show no differences from one another, and I do not know their sex.

This insect, though its characters agree in the main with those of *Tyrus mucronatus*, in its appearance and form comes much nearer the genus *Tychus*; and though it cannot be associated with that genus on account of the double claws, it will probably be ultimately referred to a distinct genus. The maxillary palpi appear in their structure to be about intermediate between the two genera. They are about as long as the head, 2nd joint very slender at the base, abruptly dilated towards the extremity; 3rd joint subglobular, but its point of insertion forms a very short stalk; 4th joint oval, but with a distinct fine stalk at its base.

Tyrus mirandus, n. sp. Pube erectâ vestitus; capite prothoraceque nigris, elytris sanguineis, abdomine castaneo, pedibus palpisque rufescentibus; antennis crassis; prothorace cordato; elytris basi quadrifoveolatis, striâ discoidali nullâ; abdomine subelongato, segmento quarto dorsali tertio longiore. Long. corp. fere 3 mm.

Mas, metasterno basi medio utrinque excavato, trochanteribus intermediis sublaminatis, margine posteriore medio dente brevi, acuminato; trochanteribus posticis prominentibus, acuminatis, abdomine apice impressione magnâ transversâ; tibiis posticis intus ante apicem spinâ elongatâ armatis.

Antennæ stout, moderately long, dusky reddish, a little thickened towards the extremity, 1st joint twice as long as the 2nd, 2nd about as long as broad; of joints 3—8 each one is slightly broader than its predecessor, the 4th joint being about as long as broad, the 8th distinctly transverse; joints 9 and 10 rather broader than the 8th, and rather strongly transverse; 11th joint about as broad as, and quite twice as long as the 10th; it is pointed at the extremity. Maxillary palpi with their last joint rather large, ovate, much broader than its predecessors. Head with the frontal tubercles distinct but flattened, and evidently separated; also with three rather large foveæ, the front one of which is placed immediately behind the

channel separating the tubercles, and it has also a fourth, less distinct, impression on the vertex. Thorax small in proportion to the after-body, much narrowed, the sides in the middle as it were explanate, with three foveæ of which the middle one is very distinct, and is connected with the base of the thorax by a fine short channel. Elytra longer than the thorax, with a distinct sutural stria which is impressed at the base, and has at the bottom of the impression at the extreme base a small pubescent fovea; outside this there is a deep humeral impression, at the extreme base of which is a still smaller pubescent fovea. The hind body is rather elongate; the first, second and third dorsal segments rather elongate and about equal to one another, the fourth segment still more elongate and deflexed. The claws of the tarsi two, unequal.

A single specimen of this very fine insect has been sent me from Victoria, by Henry Edwards, Esq. It is a very anomalous species; and though no doubt it will have to be placed as a genus quite distinct from *Tyrus*, I have contented myself at present with indicating its more important visible characters, without making a generic name for it, the single specimen I possess not allowing of an examination of its generic characters in a satisfactory manner.

TYRAPHUS, nov. gen.

Corpus elongatum, depressum. Caput sat elongatum, fronte canaliculato. Antennæ basi approximatae, 11-articulatae. Palpi maxillares mediocres, articulo primo haud observato; 2° sat elongato, leviter curvato, apicem versus crassiore; 3° brevi; 4° brevi, ceteris crassiore, subtriangulari. Metasternum elongatum. Abdomen sat elongatum, marginatum, segmento primo magno, ceteris abbreviatis. Coxæ posticæ distantes, haud prominulae. Tarsi unguiculo singulo.

The species composing this genus appear to be closely allied to the species of *Pselaphus*; nevertheless the structure of the maxillary palpi (especially as regards their terminal joint) seems to me to necessitate their separation as a genus.

Tyraphus planus, n. sp. Depressus, sat elongatus, antice angustatus, testaceus, nitidus, capite prothoraceque opacis; hoc latitudine fere longiore, basin versus angus-

tato, ante basin obsoletissime curvatim-impresso; elytrorum apice abdominisque basi dense glanduloso-pubescente. Long. corp. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mas, metasterno apice medio profunde impresso, abdomine segmento primo ventrali late sat profunde longitudinaliter impresso, apice medio tuberculo minuto.

Fem., metasterno apice obsolete impresso, abdomine simplice.

Rather shorter than *Pselaphus Heisei*, more depressed, and with the hind body narrower. Antennæ not quite so long as head and thorax, rather stout, first joint stout, moderately long; 2nd joint also stout; 3rd joint about as long as broad; joints 4—8 scarcely differing from one another, small, each not so broad as long; 9th joint short, a little broader than 8th; 10th distinctly broader than the 9th, very transverse; 11th joint pointed, stout, broader than the 10th joint, and about as long as the three preceding joints together. Maxillary palpi about half the length of the antennæ. Head with the frontal processes flat, elongate, and separated by a distinct channel, which terminates behind in a rather deep impression, formed by two confluent foveæ, which is placed between the eyes. Thorax only about half as broad as the elytra, rather longer than broad, the sides very finely margined, the greatest width in front of the middle, from whence it is much narrowed both in front and behind; it has on each side behind the middle, close to the side margin, a very minute dot or fovea, and there are some faint traces of these being connected by a curved impression; the upper surface of the thorax is peculiarly dull, and on examination by a high power of the microscope, it is seen that this dulness arises from a very fine and dense granular sculpture; the sides of the thorax bear some fine curved hairs, and there are also a few such hairs on its upper surface. Elytra longer than the thorax, a little narrowed at the shoulders, each with a sutural, and a fine curved discoidal stria, and with some fine hairs indistinctly arranged in rows, and at the extremity with some very dense glandular pubescence. Hind body with a sharp raised margin, and bearing scattered fine hairs; its basal segment shining, elongate, and furnished at the base with dense pubescence, the other segments very short. Legs rather short and stout.

West Australia: three specimens collected by Du Boulay.

Tyraphus brevis, n. sp. Antice castaneus, opacus, postice rufo-testaceus, nitidus; prothorace latitudine haud longiore. Long. corp. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

This species, of which I have seen only a single female individual, is very closely allied to the *T. planus*, but is more dilated behind, and has the thorax, and the front part of the head, very evidently shorter; the antennæ are also a trifle shorter, and I have no doubt these characters indicate a distinct species.

West Australia; collected by Du Boulay.

Tyraphus major, n. sp. Antice castaneus, opacus, postice rufo-testaceus, nitidus; oculis magnis, fortiter granulatis; prothorace latitudine longiore. Long. corp. 2 mm.

Antennæ rather stout, quite as long as head and thorax, basal joint stout and rather long; 2nd joint not half so long as the first; joints 3—8 rather stout, differing little from one another; 9 and 10 short, stouter than the preceding joints; 11th quite as long as two preceding joints together, broader than the 10th, pointed at the extremity. Maxillary palpi not half so long as the antennæ. Head with the frontal processes separated by a fine channel, which ends behind in a depression placed behind the eyes, these large and very coarsely faceted. Thorax narrow and rather elongate. The glandular pubescence at the extremity of elytra dense and elongate. The apical four dorsal segments of hind body quite distinct, and, taken together, as long as the first segment.

Champion Bay, W. Australia, collected by Du Boulay; the only specimen I have seen I suspect to be a male, though the metasternum and hind body are not impressed; the species, though closely allied to *T. planus* and *brevis*, is larger, and has more developed antennæ, much larger eyes, and the apical segments of hind body less abbreviated.

Pselaphus mundus, n. sp. Rufescens, minus elongatus, setis brevissimis parce vestitus; vertice brevi, indistincte canaliculato; prothorace minus elongato, impressione basali curvatâ profundâ. Long. corp. $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

This species has the head and thorax less elongate than is usual in the genus *Pselaphus*, and in this respect, as

well as in the structure of the maxillary palpi, appears to stand intermediate between *P. lineatus* and *P. clavatus*, King. The antennæ are similar in structure to those of *P. lineatus*, but scarcely so long. The maxillary palpi are moderately long, and the slender basal portion of the terminal joint is not quite so long as the dilated extremity. The eyes are placed close to the back of the head, and the vertex is a little swollen on each side, and has an indistinct channel along its middle; between the eyes is a depression formed by two foveæ, confluent in front, but indistinctly separated behind. The thorax is about as broad as long, and the curved basal impression is entire and very deep and distinct. The elytra are longer than the thorax, and have a sutural, and a fine curved discoidal stria. The upper surface of this species possesses no long curved hairs, but is sprinkled with very fine short depressed ones.

Victoria. The single specimen sent me by H. Edwards, Esq. is, I believe, a female. As I have remarked above, the species appears intermediate between *P. clavatus* and *P. lineatus*; as regards the former of these names, it appears to me highly probable that the var. *Edwardsii* of Mr. King should form a distinct species from the *P. clavatus*; Mr. King gives two figures of the maxillary palpi of *P. clavatus* (without any explanation), and it appears to me that the two figures evidently refer to two different species. I should, perhaps, therefore have been more correct in saying that the *P. mundus* is intermediate between *P. lineatus* and *P. Edwardsii*.

Pselaphus pauper, n. sp. Rufo-castaneus, nitidus; capite medio impressione magnâ; prothorace elongato, impressione basali curvatâ bene distinctâ; elytris striâ discoidali sat profunde impressâ. Long. corp. $2\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Obs.—*P. lineato* King, peraffinis; prothoracis impressione magis profundâ, ejusque parte basali nitidâ, elytrorumque striâ discoidali bene distinctâ, differt.

Antennæ longer than head and thorax, the 9th joint but little thickened. Head with the channel between the frontal processes rather broad, and terminating between the eyes in a deep impression, which is continued backwards along the vertex. Thorax not more than half the width of the elytra, longer than broad, not much dilated in the middle, in front of the base with a deep curved impression, the part behind this shining like the rest of

the upper surface. Elytra longer than the thorax, much narrowed at the shoulders, each with a sutural, and a very distinct curved discoidal stria; they are quite shining and furnished with a few fine curved hairs. Hind body rather densely set with very fine depressed hairs.

New Zealand (Hokitika). The four specimens of this species sent me by Mr. Edwards, show no characters to distinguish the sexes, and I suppose them to be all females.

Pselaphus tenuis, n. sp. Castaneus, nitidus, angustus, prothorace simplice, latitudine longiore. Long. corp. vix $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mas, metasterno, medio tuberculis duobus, postice depresso, abdomine segmento 1° ventrali late impresso, apice mutico.

A small and very slender species. Maxillary palpi long and slender, the thick part of the last joint scarcely so long as its slender stalk. Antennæ elongate, slender, the three last joints long, and only a little incrassate. Head with a deep impression between the eyes, the vertex short. Thorax longer than broad, but little dilated in the middle, smooth and shining, without basal impression. Elytra narrow, longer than the thorax, with a sutural, and fine curved discoidal stria.

Victoria. A single specimen received from H. Edwards.

This species, remarkable from its simple thorax, is somewhat allied to the *P. lineatus*, King, but its smaller size and more slender structure, and the shorter vertex, in conjunction with the male characters, render it very distinct.

GERALLUS, nov. gen.

Antennæ 11-articulatæ, apice clavatæ basi modice approximatae. Caput ante antennarum insertionem, sat elongatum, deflexum, oculis lateralibus. Palpi maxillares valde elongati, articulo tertio elongato. Pedes graciles, tarsis unguiculis duobus parvis; intermediis trochanteribus elongatis, femoribus a coxis bene separatis; coxis posticis distantibus, haud prominentibus. Abdomen marginatum, breve. Corpus convexum, antice angustatum.

This genus appears to be allied to both *Tyrus* and *Tychus*, but it has the antennæ more separated at the insertion than either of those genera. It is readily distinguished from *Tyrus* by the elongated maxillary palpi:

its structure appears to be very much that of *Tychus*, but it is distinguished therefrom by the elongate intermediate trochanters, by the double unguiculi, and by the last joint of the maxillary palpi, which though elongate is not securiform. The genus also rather closely approaches *Bythinus*, and indicates in an incontrovertible manner that the position of that genus is near *Tychus*. *Tyrus palpalis* and *Tyrus subulatus*, King, must be referred to the genus *Gerallus*; and for the present also *Tyrus formosus*, King, should be located in the genus, though this latter species is apparently almost as much allied to the *Durbos priscus*. *Bryaxis protervus*, from Japan, appears greatly to approach *Gerallus* in its general structure, so that the affinities of the genus are complex.

Gerallus nanus, n. sp. Dilute brunneus, capite obsolete punctato, inter oculos foveis duabus parvis; thorace basin versus angustato, simplice, vix punctato: elytris sat crebre fortiter punctatis, striâ suturali, impressioneque sat elongatâ intra-humerali. Long. corp. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mas, femoribus intermediis margine anteriore medio emarginato; abdomine segmentis ventralibus brevissimis.

Fem., femoribus intermediis simplicibus, abdomine segmentis ventralibus brevibus.

Maxillary palpi not much shorter than the antennæ; 2nd joint with a slender long stalk, its apical portion dilated, oval; 3rd joint oval, but with a short slender basal stalk; 4th joint fusiform. Antennæ longer than head and thorax; the joints 1—8 rather slender; 9th joint considerably larger and broader than its predecessor; 10th slightly broader, and about as long as 9th; 11th joint stout, as long as the two preceding ones together, pointed at the extremity. Head much narrower than the thorax, with the frontal tubercles short, and distinctly but not widely separated, the part in front of the insertion of antennæ rather elongate and deflexed; on each side near the eye is a very small fovea. Thorax convex, small, only about half as broad as the elytra, not so long as broad, much narrowed behind, without foveæ or impressions, and scarcely visibly punctured. Elytra much longer than the thorax, distinctly narrowed at the shoulders, coarsely and moderately closely punctured, each with a fine sutural stria, and a broader impression at the base between this and the shoulder. Legs long and slender.

West Australia ; collected by Du Boulay. *Tyrus palpalis*, King, is rather closely allied to this species, but has the head and thorax strongly punctured, and the palpi more slender.

DURBOS, nov. gen.

Antennæ 11-articulatæ, sensim clavatæ, basi sat distantes. Palpi maxillares elongati, articulo 2° basi gracile apice distincte incrassato, 3° elongato, 4° longiore, hoc subovali. Caput breve, oculis ad angulos posticos sitis. Prothorax parvus, simplex. Abdomen sat elongatum, marginatum, segmento 1° dorsali, 2° plus duplo longiore. Trochanteribus intermediis minus elongatis. Coxis posterioribus distantibus ; tarsis unguiculis duobus parvis.

This genus in many respects closely approaches *Bryaxis*, but is distinguished therefrom by the elongate maxillary palpi, and the two (minute) claws of the tarsi. It also approaches nearly to *Gerallus*, but has the maxillary palpi less elongate, the antennæ more distant at their insertion, the head less rostrate, and the eyes placed at the hinder angles instead of at the sides ; the hind body more elongate. *Tyrus formosus*, King, is however in some of these points intermediate between the two genera.

Durbos prisceus, n. sp. Castaneo-testaceus, sat nitidus, fere impunctatus ; capite obsolete bifoveolato ; thorace parvo, medio ante basin foveolâ minutissimâ ; elytris striâ suturali, striâque discoidali ante apicem desinente. Long. corp. $1\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Antennæ slender, much longer than head and thorax, the basal joint rather long, slightly thicker than the following ones, joints 9—11 forming a long slender club. Head small, but with large prominent eyes, its upper surface flat, with the frontal tubercles very faintly marked, and with two minute foveæ between the eyes. Maxillary palpi pale yellow, nearly half as long as the antennæ. Thorax small, not much more than half as broad as the elytra, not so long as broad, narrowed towards the base, with the front angles rounded. Elytra longer than the thorax, moderately narrowed at the shoulders, each with a fine sutural stria, and also with a very fine discoidal stria which does not extend to the extremity. Hind body with the first dorsal segment shining and impunctate, on each

side near the margin with a short indistinct line or plica. Legs long and slender.

I have seen but a single specimen of this species; it has the metasternum deeply channelled, and may therefore be a male, though I notice no other characters to indicate this. It comes from Champion Bay, W. Australia.

Bryaxis optata, n. sp. Rufescens, abdomine sanguineo, elytris sanguineis, antennis articulis penultimis obscuris; capite vertice foveis duabus, fronte profunde impressâ; thorace utrinque foveolato, foveis lineâ impressâ conjunctis; elytris striâ suturali profundâ, alterâque discoidali ante apicem desinente, epipleuris lineâ profundâ impressâ. Long. corp. $2\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Mas, abdomine subtus segmentis basalibus abbreviatis, segmento ultimo late depresso basi medio leviter elevato.

Fem. incog.

This species is interesting on account of its resemblance to and real affinity with our European *Bryaxis sanguinea*; it is, however, considerably broader than *B. sanguinea*, and has the antennæ much shorter, their penultimate joints being transverse, and the thorax shows no trace of the central fovea which exists in *B. sanguinea*.

The male characters are quite different from those of *B. sanguinea*.

Victoria: a single specimen sent by Mr. Edwards.

Bryaxis recta, n. sp. Castanea, nitida, setis erectis sat crebre vestita; antennis articulis penultimis nigricantibus, ultimo testaceo; vertice foveis duabus; thorace utrinque foveolato, foveis lineâ curvatâ profundâ conjunctis; elytris striâ suturali, alterâque discoidali ante apicem desinente, epipleuris lineâ profunde impressâ. Long. corp. $2\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Antennæ moderately long and slender, the 9th joint distinctly broader than the 8th, and transverse; 10th joint broader than the 9th, also transverse. The elytra have the sutural stria deep and well marked; their discoidal stria is fine; it starts from a deep intra-humeral impression, and does not reach the extremity.

This species is closely allied to the *Bryaxis hortensis*, King; and differs chiefly in that the very fine short depressed pubescence of *B. hortensis* is replaced in *B. recta* by rather long, fine, upright hairs. The antennæ also

differ in their colour, and are more thickened at the extremity.

The species is probably common in West Australia, as it has been captured both by Du Boulay and Brewer. The specimens show me no sexual character; they have the metasternum deeply impressed along the middle.

B. hortensis, described by King, from Paramatta, is also found in West Australia.

Bryaxis inflata, n. sp. Pilosa, nitida, rufescens, capite prothoraceque picescentibus; vertice foveis duabus magnis; prothorace basi trifoveolato, foveis lateralibus magnis, sulco curvato profundo conjunctis; elytris abbreviatis, apice utrinque fortiter sinuatis, estriatis; abdomine valde convexo; metasterno brevissimo. Long. corp. $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mas, abdomine segmento 2° ventrali apice medio leviter emarginato, seg. 4° basi tuberculo parvo, 6° leviter impresso.

Antennæ pilose, rather stout, 5th joint distinctly longer than the contiguous ones; 9th joint hardly broader than the 8th; 10th transverse, nearly twice as broad as the 9th; 11th joint large, a little broader than the 10th, distinctly pointed at the extremity. Apical joints of maxillary palpi stout. The part of the head in front of the antennæ distinctly rostrate; the upper surface of the head with two very large pubescent foveæ between the eyes. Thorax subglobose, in front of the base with a very deep curved impression, terminating on each side in a large fovea, and in its middle impressed with a small and not very distinct fovea. Elytra not longer than the thorax, rounded at the sides and greatly narrowed at the base; convex, without striæ or humeral impression, but emarginate on each side at the extremity. Hind body very convex, all its dorsal segments about equal in length.

Of this very distinct species several specimens have been sent from Auckland, N. Z., by Mr. T. Lawson.

Bryaxis micans, n. sp. Rufescens, nitida, impunctata, setis elongatis, erectis parce vestita; capite fronte depressâ, vertice bifoveolato; prothorace elongato, simpliciter; elytris striâ suturali minus distinctâ, discoidali nullâ. Long. corp. $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Mas, antennis articulo 5° magno, intus acuminato, articulis 9—11 distortis; metasterno medio impresso; tro-

chanteribus anterioribus spinâ tenui; abdomine segmento 2° ventrali ante apicem tuberculis duobus, apice setiformibus subito recurvis.

Fem. incog.

♂ Antennæ rather stout, 1st joint elongate, quite as long as the three following joints together, these scarcely differing from one another; 5th joint elongate, inwardly projecting and angulate, joints 9, 10 and 11 forming a distorted club; the 10th joint is broader than the 9th, but has its base cut away on one side, and its apical portion projecting; the 11th joint is large, and it also is irregularly formed, its base being broad and oblique, and the articulation not in the middle but on one side. Head depressed in front, so that the antennal tubercles are distinct, and between the eyes with two distinct foveæ. Thorax narrow and elongate, longer than broad, the sides prominent in the middle, the base margined; on each side, behind the projecting part of the thorax, and obscured by it, there is a not very easily seen fovea. Elytra longer than the thorax, with a fine sutural stria, but otherwise without striæ or depressions. The whole of the upper surface is shining, and impunctate, but bears some long, sparing, fine hairs.

Mr. Edwards has sent me two specimens of this species taken in New Zealand, but with no indication of what part of the islands they were found in.

Bryaxis dispar, n. sp. Piceo-rufa, nitida, setis elongatis tenuissimis parcius vestita; vertice bifoveolato, fronte depressâ; prothorace simplice, latitudine haud longiore; elytris striâ suturali distinctâ, discoidali nullâ. Long. corp. $2\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Mas, antennis 10-articulatis, articulis duobus ultimis extus concavis; trochanteribus anterioribus spinâ tenui elongatâ armatis; abdomine segmento 2° ventrali ante apicem processis tenuibus duobus leviter recurvis insigne.

♂ Antennæ longer than head and thorax, 1st joint scarcely so long as the two following together; 5th joint longer, but scarcely stouter than the contiguous ones; 8th joint small, scarcely so large as the 7th; 9th joint large, cut away on one side, so as to leave the apical portion prominent on that side; 11th joint large, much broader in one direction than in the other, and with one of the two broad faces impressed or concave. Head with

the front much depressed in the middle, and the vertex with two large foveæ. Thorax much narrower than the elytra, about as long as broad, the sides dilated a little in front of the middle, and on each side there is an indistinct fovea behind the dilated part. Elytra much longer than the thorax, with a deep and distinct sutural stria, but without other impressions. Legs long, and rather slender.

The whole of the upper surface is shining and impunctate, and bears some long, fine hairs.

I have received five specimens, all males, of this species,—taken at Auckland, New Zealand,—from Mr. Edwards.

Besides the five males, I have also received from Mr. Edwards a single female, which I suspect strongly is the female of *B. micans*. It resembles the ♂ *B. micans* exactly in size, colour and facies, but differs therefrom in the absence of the spines on the trochanters and abdomen, and by its unimpressed metasternum; its head is a little smaller, and the frontal depression less, and the vertical foveæ are much smaller. But the most striking character that distinguishes it is that the antennæ are 11-jointed, the 9th joint being intermediate in size between the 8th and 10th joints; the 10th and 11th joints are smaller than in the ♂, and without any excavations. A comparison of the antennæ of the two sexes renders it evident that it is the 9th joint that has disappeared in the male sex, and, on examination, I feel pretty clear that the disparity has arisen by the complete anchylosis of the 9th and 10th joints of the male antennæ.

Bryaxis deformis, n. sp. (♀). Rufescens, nitida, setis elongatis tenuissimis parcius vestita; capite quadrifoveolato (foveis frontalibus antice minus discretis); prothorace simplice; elytris striâ suturali profundâ, discoidali nullâ; pedibus quatuor anterioribus deformibus (tibiis extus curvatis). Long. corp. 2 mm.

This species closely resembles the ♀ of *B. dispar*, but has the antennæ shorter and stouter, and has two foveæ in the frontal depression, which appear quite distinct and separate when viewed from above, but less so when looked at from the front. The four front tibiæ are extremely remarkable, as from the middle to the extremity they are much bent outwards; this form is so remarkable that I at first supposed the legs were deformed, but after a careful

examination I have concluded that it is more probably natural. Except for the characters mentioned above, the insect closely resembles the ♀ *B. dispar*.

A single individual has been sent me by Mr. Edwards from New Zealand, but with no more special locality indicated.

Bryaxis impar, n. sp. Rufescens, nitida, glabra, vertice bifoveolato; clypeo antice transversim impresso; elytris striâ suturali minus profundâ. Long. corp. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mas, antennis 10-articulatis, art. 9° maximo; metasterno late sed parum profunde impresso; abdomine segmento basali ventrali apice bituberculato.

Fem., antennis 11-articulatis, art. 9°, 10°que transversis; metasterno abdomineque simplicibus.

Antennæ stout and short (except for the two terminal joints in the male); the basal joint short, its visible part not longer than the 2nd joint; the 9th joint in the male excessively developed, longer than broad, and on the inside it is a little cut away at the extremity, and the 10th joint in the same sex is only about half the bulk of the 9th; in the female the 7th and 8th joints are extremely small; the 9th joint is also very short, but much broader than the 8th; and the 10th joint, which is also short and very transverse, is considerably broader than the 9th, the 11th joint being comparatively large. The head is smooth and shining; it has in the frontal depression two indistinct foveæ, and the vertex has also two very small foveæ. The thorax is about as long as broad, smooth and shining, without impressions or foveæ.

The elytra are very elongate, quite smooth and shining, and show only on each a single fine sutural stria. The hind body is very short and deflexed; the legs are slender.

This little species was collected at Auckland, by Mr. T. Lawson.

Bryaxis grata, n. sp. Rufescens, nitida, fere glabra; antennæ in utroque sexu 11-articulatæ, articulis penultimis parvis; clypeo antice æquali haud impresso; prothorace ante basin lineâ curvatâ impressâ, medio desinente; elytris striâ suturali distinctâ, plicâque intra-humerali obsoletâ; capite subtus medio lineâ longitudinali elevatâ valde discretâ; pedibus minus elongatis. Long. corp. $1\frac{2}{3}$ mm. (vix).

Mas, vertice bifoveolato; metasterno late impresso;

abdomine segmento 2°, 6°que transversim foveolatis (segmento 5° medio omnino carente).

Femina, vertice æquali; metasterno abdomineque haud impressis.

Antennæ (only differing in the sexes in that those of the male are slightly longer than those of the female) with the first joint short, its visible part about as long as the 2nd joint; 3rd joint more slender than and about as long as the 2nd joint; joints 4—10 bead-like, the 10th differing but little from the others; 11th joint abruptly larger, obtusely pointed. Thorax about as long as broad, smooth and shining, without foveæ but immediately in front of the base transversely depressed, the depression leaving, however, the middle untouched. Elytra elongate, nearly twice as long as the thorax, each with a well-marked sutural stria, and an indistinct intra-humeral impression. Hind body very short.

This species was sent me from New Zealand by Mr. Edwards, but without any special locality.

Bryaxis spreta, n. sp. Nitida, picea, elytris sanguineis, antennis pedibusque flavescentibus, setis erectis parce adspersa; vertice obsolete bifoveolato; prothorace æquali; elytris striâ suturali distinctâ; antennæ in utroque sexu 11-articulatæ. Long. corp. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mas, antennis articulo 5° contiguis longiore latioreque, articulis 9 et 10 transversis; metasterno prominente medio profunde sulcato; abdomine segmento 2° ventrali apice medio tuberculo parvo subtriangulari vix elevato impressione circumvallato.

Fem., antennis articulo 5° contiguis longiore sed vix latiore, articulo 9° subquadrato præcedente paulo majore, 10° transverso; metasterno apice impresso; abdomine mutico.

Antennæ slender; the exposed portion of the first joint about as long as the second. Head very smooth and shining, with the two foveæ on the vertex very small; the frontal tubercles very slightly elevated, and the space between them very little depressed. Thorax very small, scarcely so long as broad, very smooth and shining, without foveæ or impressions. Elytra twice as long as the thorax, with a deep sutural stria. Hind body very short; legs slender.

I have received several specimens of this species from Mr. Edwards; taken by him in Victoria, Australia.

Bryaxis concolor, n. sp. Castaneo-testacea, nitida, setulis brevibus parce adspersa; capite vertice obsolete bifoveolato; prothorace parvo, æquali; elytris striâ suturali, intra humerum basi impressisque. Long. corp. 1 mm.

Mas, antennæ 11-articulatæ, articulo nono parvo, transverso intus paulo producto, art. 10 et 11 magnis; metasterno late profundeque impresso; abdomine segmento 2° ventrali apice medio tuberculo parvo, segmento 6° foveâ magnâ.

Femina incognita.

Antennæ short; the two basal joints short; joints 3—9 particularly short; the 9th joint very short, but with its inner side a little produced, so that it is distinctly transverse; 10th joint large, considerably narrower at the base than at the extremity, so as to have somewhat a triangular appearance; 11th joint large, of the same width as the 10th, distinctly acuminate at the extremity. Head with the frontal tubercles extremely indistinct, the vertex with two very small foveæ. Thorax small, without foveæ or impressions. Elytra elongate, twice as long as the thorax, with a well-marked sutural stria, and with the shoulder a little elevated, so that there is a kind of depression at the extreme base inside the shoulder. Hind body extremely short and deflexed. Legs slender and rather elongate.

Victoria. Two ♂ individuals sent by Mr. Edwards.

Bryaxis plecta, n. sp. Angustula, castanea, nitida; oculis parvis, minus convexis; antennæ breviusculæ, articulo decimo fortiter transverso, 11° magno; capite vertice obsolete bifoveolato; prothorace parvo, æquali; elytris elongatis parcius obsoletissime punctatis, striâ suturali profundâ, humeris leviter prominulis: pedibus posterioribus elongatis, gracilibus. Long. corp. 1 mm.

Antennæ shorter than head and thorax; 1st and 2nd joints short; joints 3—9 very small, the 9th broader, however, than the preceding ones and distinctly transverse; 10th joint short, twice as broad as the 9th joint, strongly transverse; 11th joint very large, pointed at the extremity, broader than the 10th joint. Head convex, smooth and shining, the frontal tubercles absent, the vertex with two

very small foveæ. Thorax small, about as long as broad, a good deal narrowed behind, convex, smooth and shining. Elytra very long, about twice as long as the thorax, with traces of a sparing and obsolete punctuation, with a deep and distinct sutural stria, and with the shoulders a little prominent. Hind body very short, but with the basal dorsal segment notably longer than the succeeding one.

Victoria (Edwards). Though I have seen but a single specimen of this minute little species, I have no hesitation in describing it, as the above characters will pretty certainly lead to its recognition. It is of special interest, as some of the above-mentioned characters indicate that it has a considerable affinity with *Euplectus* and *Trimium*. The individual shows no peculiar abdominal characters, so that I cannot say whether it be ♂ or ♀.

Bryaxis sulcata, n. sp. Castanea, nitida, setis erectis parce vestita; vertice foveolis duabus parvis; thorace brevi, sub-cordato, æquali; elytris striâ suturali distinctâ, intraque humerum basi impresso. Long. corp. $1\frac{1}{3}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

N.B.—In utroque sexu metasternum muticum, et antennæ 11-articulatæ.

Mas, antennis articulo 5° contiguis longiore latioreque, art. 10° transverso, intus producto; abdomine segmento 2° ventrali medio tuberculo longitudinali elongato.

Femina, antennis articulo 5° contiguis longiore, art. 10° simpliciter transverso.

Antennæ about as long as head and thorax, rather slender, the two basal joints slightly elongate, the 9th distinctly a little broader than its predecessors, the 10th distinctly transverse, the 11th joint moderately large. Head a little depressed between the frontal tubercles, which are but little elevated, and with two small foveæ on the vertex. Thorax small, not so long as broad, the sides much rounded in front and a good deal narrowed behind. Elytra rather long and convex, not twice as long as the thorax, with the sutural stria distinct, and with an indistinct impression at the base on the inside of the shoulder.

West Australia; collected by Du Boulay. I have, moreover, in my collection two individuals sent by Mr. Brewer from Swan River, which perhaps belong to a very closely-allied but distinct species; they appear to have the antennæ a little longer, and frontal tubercles and foveæ more distinct; until the male is known to me, I cannot say whether they are a distinct species or not.

Bryaxis euplectodes, n. sp. Castanea, angustula; capite plano, tuberculis frontalibus nullis; prothorace simplice, brevi; elytris striâ suturali, striâque discoidali, basi profunde impressâ sed apicem haud attingente; abdomine segmento basali elongato. Long. corp. (ultra) 1 mm.

Mas, abdomine segmento ventrali basali fossâ profundâ, fundo subtiliter striatâ, apice carinâ elevatâ transversâ terminatâ, per totam longitudinem impresso.

Antennæ rather longer than head and thorax; 1st and 2nd joints about equal in length and thickness; joints 3—9 slender; 5th joint slightly longer than the contiguous ones; 10th joint short and transverse, twice as broad as the 9th; 11th joint large, broader than the 10th joint, and three or four times as long as it. Head with the upper surface quite flat and free from impressions, the summit of the vertex slightly depressed in the middle. Thorax broad and short, but a good deal narrower than the elytra, a good deal narrowed behind, with a slight longitudinal impression in the middle in front of the base. Elytra more than one and a half times as long as the thorax; the after-body narrow and parallel. The legs rather long and moderately stout.

A very remarkable species, with great resemblance in form to *Trimium* and *Euplectus*.

I have but a single specimen captured by Du Boulay in West Australia.

DALMA, nov. gen.

Corpus sat elongatum, subdepressum. Palpi maxillares breves, articulo 2° basi gracile, apice abrupte fortiter incrassato, articulo 3° parvo subtriangulare, articulo ultimo crasso, securiforme-ovali, longitudine articuli 2ⁱ. Caput mediocre, nullo modo rostrato-deflexum, tuberculis frontalibus evidentis, sat distantibus. Antennæ breviusculæ, apice fortiter clavatæ, 11-articulatæ, basi distantes. Prothorax cordatus. Prosternum magnum; coxæ anteriores robustæ modice exsertæ. Trochanteres intermediî breves, ut femoris apex cum coxa articula est. Coxæ posteriores prominentes basi fere contiguæ. Abdomen sat elongatum, minus deflexum, marginatum, segmentis ventralibus sex, quorum primo vix conspicuo. Pedes robusti modice elongati, tarsis unguiculo unico valido.

This is a genus of considerable interest, for it indicates, in a clear manner, that the position assigned by Leconte

to the genus *Batrisus* is the correct one, viz., at the end of the true *Pselaphini*, so as to be near the *Euplectini*. The genus is indeed quite intermediate between the two genera, *Batrisus* and *Euplectus*, and seems to me to indicate that the division of the *Pselaphidæ* into two main groups, *Pselaphini* and *Euplectini*, can scarcely be maintained.

Dalma pubescens, n. sp. Obscure rufescens, nitidus sed pubescentia (præsertim in abdomine) obtectus; prothorace ante basin transversim impresso trifoveolatoque, medio antice minus profunde, lateribus utrinque profunde canaliculatis; elytris striâ suturali latâ et profundâ, basique profunde bi-impressis. Long. corp. $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; lat. elytrorum fere 1 mm.

Mas, antennarum articulo nono maximo (undecimo paulo majore) intus apice foveâ magnâ impresso.

Fem., ant. articulo nono præcedente paulo majore.

Antennæ stout in the male, moderate in the female, about as long as head and thorax, basal joint only a little elongate; 2nd joint stout, bead-like, about as long as broad; joints 3—6 short, bead-like; joints 7 and 8 in the male short and very transverse, in the female scarcely differing from the preceding joints; 9th joint in the female broader but scarcely longer than the 8th, in the male extremely large, subquadrate and impressed on the inner side at the extremity; 10th joint short and transverse in both sexes; 11th joint stout, obtusely pointed, moderately long, in the male slightly stouter than in the female. Head rather small (smaller in the female than in the male sex), considerably narrower than the thorax, the frontal tubercles quite distinct, short, flattened and shining, rather widely separated; the vertex is elevated, and on each side has a fovea confluent in front with a frontal depression, so that the vertex portion of the head forms a triangle projecting into a large frontal depression. The thorax is narrower than the elytra, not so long as broad, the sides rounded in front and considerably narrowed behind; in front of the base is a deep transverse impression, which commences on each side in a large fovea, from which there proceeds forwards a longitudinal impression; on the middle of the transverse basal impression is placed a very large fovea or depression, from which a moderately distinct channel proceeds forwards, but does not reach the front of the thorax; the

thorax is not punctured. The elytra are longer than the thorax and are redder than the rest of the surface; they are impunctate, but each has a very distinct sutural stria, and outside this they are rather deeply impressed, the impression between divided into two by a well-marked, raised, longitudinal fold. The whole surface is covered with a fine yellowish pubescence, which is more distinct on the hind body than elsewhere.

Hokatika, New Zealand: 2 ♂, 1 ♀ sent by Mr. Edwards.

SAGOLA, n. gen.

Labrum broad and transverse, its front margin forming a gentle curve, the sides being more advanced than the middle. Mandibles without teeth on their inner edge, with the basal portion very thick; the apical portion abruptly curved inwards, elongate, slender and acuminate. Maxillæ with the lobes distinct, short but with long pubescence; their palpi short, 4-jointed, 1st joint abruptly curved in the middle; 2nd joint rather longer than 1st, rather narrower at the base than at the extremity, twice as long as broad; 3rd joint short, about as long as broad; 4th joint oval, broader than the preceding joints, about twice as long as broad, its extremity a little truncate, and furnished with a very minute appendage. Mentum large, rather broader than long, quadrate, but with the anterior margin forming a slight double curve, being a little produced and acuminate in the middle. Labial palpi short, stout, 2-jointed; 2nd joint shorter than, and not quite so thick as the 1st joint. Paraglossæ prominent, extending about as far as the extremity of the labial palpi.

Antennæ 11-jointed, elongate and rather stout, not clubbed, the apical joints being but little thicker than the basal ones, separated at their point of insertion by the broad, flattened, contiguous, frontal tubercles. Head short, not in the least rostrate. Eyes moderately large. Prosternum rather large, front coxæ slender, moderately prominent. Mesosternum elongate. Middle coxæ large, only partly embedded in their cavities, separated only by a thin lamina of the mesosternum. Femoral portion of hind coxæ prominent and conical, contiguous at their base; their trochanters moderately large, but the apex of the femur almost attains the coxa. Legs elongate, simple; tarsi much shorter than tibiæ, with two well-developed unguiculi. Hind body elongate, strongly margined at sides, the dorsal and

ventral plates equal to one another, with five visible segments both above and below, but with a well-developed additional basal segment visible on dissection, the ventral plate of which is horny, the dorsal plate membranous.

Body pubescent, general form elongate, subdepressed, very *Staphylinus*-like. This genus appears to be extremely close to *Faronus*, but the species possess a well-marked process of mesosternum separating the middle coxæ, of which there is no trace in *Faronus Lafertei*: the frontal tubercles also are more approximate in *Sagola*, so that the distance between the antennæ at their insertion is less than in *Faronus Lafertei*.

Sagola major, n. sp. Rufescens, nitida, elytris rufis; prothorace transversim cordato; capite lato, angulis posterioribus leviter dilatatis. Long. corp. $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mas, trochanteribus anticis prominulis acutis; abdomine segmento 6° ventrali tuberculis duobus elevatis.

Fem. incog.

This species differs from *S. prisca* by its much broader form, by its more slender antennæ, the basal joint in particular of these organs being notably more slender, and by the more deflexed extremity of the hind body, as well as by the different characters of the male. The first visible dorsal segment of the hind body possesses a transverse band of glandular pubescence, which is wanting in the other species here described.

I have seen but a single specimen of the species; it was sent to me from New Zealand by Mr. Edwards.

Sagola prisca, n. sp. Obscure rufa, elytris sanguineis, capite thoraceque parce, longius, abdomine dense pubescentibus; antennis crassiusculis, articulis quatuor penultimis leviter transversis; capite angulis posterioribus rotundatis. Long. corp. $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mas, abdomine segmentis 3°, 4°que apice tuberculis duobus elongatis, 5° transversim depresso, apice emarginato.

Antennæ with the first joint stout and elongate, 2nd joint small, subglobular; 3rd joint similar in shape to 2nd but still smaller than it; joints 4—10 differing little from one another; 11th joint hardly as broad as the 10th, but a little longer than it, obtusely pointed. Head small and

short, with two small foveæ on the vertex, and with a fine channel separating the short flattened frontal tubercles, this channel expanding a little behind, so as to appear as if it terminated in a very small fovea. Thorax subcordate, with a large quadrate impression on the disc behind the middle, and close to each hind angle of this a very small fovea, and with a larger fovea on each side. Elytra about one and a-half times as long as the thorax, a little narrowed towards the shoulders, each with a sutural stria, which towards the base is very deeply impressed, and between this and the shoulder with a coarse elongate impression; this impression appears to be nearly divided into two near its base. The hind body is broad and its exposed portion is slightly longer than the elytra.

Several specimens of this species have been sent me by Mr. Edwards; they come from New Zealand.

Sagola misella, n. sp. Obscure rufa, elytris sanguineis; antennis articulis penultimis vix transversis; elytris abdomine multo brevioribus. Long. corp. $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mas, a femina notis sexualibus externis vix distinguendus.

This species is very closely allied to *S. prisca*, but is readily distinguished therefrom, by its much shorter elytra and metasternum; its antennæ are also more slender, and their 5th joint is notably thinner: the hind body is broader towards the extremity: and the remarkably conspicuous male characters of *S. prisca* are in *S. misella* entirely wanting.

About two dozen specimens of this species have been sent by Mr. Edwards from New Zealand. It is from a dissected specimen of this species that the generic characters of the genus have been drawn.

Sagola parva, n. sp. Corpore antice fortiter angustato. Obscure rufa, elytris sanguineis; antennis sat gracilibus, articulis penultimis vix transversis; prothorace elongato, latitudine fere longiore; elytris abbreviatis, abdomine multo brevioribus, prothorace vix longioribus. Long. corp. $2\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Very closely allied to *S. misella*, but with the head and thorax narrower, and the elytra a little shorter than in that species; the antennæ also are rather less developed than in *S. misella*, being both a little shorter and more slender.

A single specimen, sent me by Mr. Edwards from New Zealand, is all I have seen of this species. It is possible it may prove to be an extreme form of *S. misella*: but I think it more probable it is a distinct species.

Euplectus convexus, n. sp. Rufescens, pube brevi depressâ dense vestitus; fronte profunde bisulcatâ; prothorace angustulo, basin versus impressionibus tribus magnis; elytris striâ suturali basi profunde impressâ; impressioneque intra-humerali bene distinctâ; antennis articulo ultimo acuminato. Long. corp. $2\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Mas, pedibus omnibus incrassatis, tibiis posterioribus intus angulatis.

Antennæ shorter than head and thorax, 2nd joint not so long as 1st; joints 3—9 bead-like, differing little from one another, except that the 9th is a little broader than the others; 10th joint short, rather strongly transverse, about twice as broad as 9th; 11th joint large, broader than the 10th. Head rather long and narrow, very deeply impressed between the frontal tubercles; from each side of the impression proceeds backwards a deep furrow, which terminates between the eyes as a fovea-like expansion. Thorax much narrower than the elytra, about as long as broad, much narrowed behind, with a very large impression behind the middle, which is connected on each side with a deep large fovea near the hind angles. Elytra distinctly longer than the thorax, with the sutural stria deeply impressed at the base, and with a rather large intra-humeral impression.

Auckland, New Zealand. The male sent by Mr. Edwards, the female by Mr. Lawson.

Euplectus opacus, n. sp. Rufescens, opacus, pube brevissimâ densius vestitus; antennæ breves; capite parvo, transversim impresso; prothorace basin versus impresso, disco canaliculato; elytris striâ suturali, alterâque subtili, discidali, abbreviatâ, basi profunde impressis. Long. corp. $1\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Antennæ shorter than head and thorax, 2nd joint a little shorter than 1st, subglobose; joints 3—8 very small; 9th joint broader than its predecessors, transverse; 10th joint broader than 9th, strongly transverse; 11th joint stout. Head very short, a large portion of its upper surface occupied by a curved or angulated transverse impres-

sion. Thorax short, not so long as broad; in front of the base it has a deep curved impression, which is indistinctly expanded in the middle and on each side, and in front of this there is a longitudinal impression on the disc. Elytra longer than the thorax, with a distinct sutural stria and a fine abbreviated discoidal stria, these striæ being deeply impressed or foveolate at their commencement. Legs rather short.

Auckland. A single specimen (probably a female), sent by Mr. Lawson.

Articerus Westwoodi, n. sp. Rufo-ferrugineus, antice fortiter punctatus; antennis capite paulo longioribus, latis, basi gracilibus; prothorace subquadrato, dorso impresso. Long. corp. $1\frac{1}{3}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mas, antennis extus paulo magis dilatatis; tibiis anterioribus basi gracilibus, apicem versus leviter dilatatis, extus curvatis, intus infra medium vix visibiliter angulatis; tibiis intermediis extus medio spinâ parvâ, intus apice unco valido; posterioribus apicem versus leviter dilatatis; abdomine breviori, apice abrupte deflexo, pygidio apice summo foveolato, segmento primo basali brevi, apice, cumque segmentis sequentibus, medio impresso; metasterno medio apicem versus prominulo.

The inner margin of the antennæ is nearly straight in the female, but a little concave in the male, and the apex is broad and truncate, so that its two angles are right angles in the female, while in the male the inner angle is acute, the outer a little obtuse. The thorax is rather longer than broad, very nearly straight at the sides, and has along the middle a broad deep impression.

West Australia: five specimens collected by Mr. Du Boulay.

I judge from description that this species is allied to *A. curvicornis*, Westwood, but as it is smaller, and does not quite agree with Westwood's description of the antennæ, and the ♂ characters, and as it comes from a different locality, I have no doubt it will prove a distinct species.

Articerus tumidus, n. sp. Rufo-ferrugineus, antice fortiter punctatus, elytrisque evidenter setulosis; antennis brevibus, capite paulo longioribus, intus extusque similiter rotundatis; prothorace quadrato, dorso foveolato. Long. corp. $1\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Mas, pedibus intermediis tumidis; metasterno prominulo, medio ciliato; abdomine segmento basali ventrali medio fortiter transversim constricto-depresso, foveolâque parvâ; pygidio apice impresso.

The short antennæ are a little longer than the short head; they are slender at the base, much thickened in the middle, the truncate extremity not quite so broad as the middle. The punctuation of the front parts of the body is coarse and close, coarser in the female than in the male; the thorax is small, about as long as broad, the sides straight in the female, very slightly narrowed behind in the male. The legs are short. The intermediate legs in the male are enormously swollen, the thighs being short and extremely thick, their basal portion produced downwards; the tibiæ broad and extremely short, and capable of being accurately adapted to the under surface of the femur.

West Australia: five specimens, collected by Mr. Du Boulay.

Articerus Pascoeus, n. sp. Flavo-ferrugineus, antice fortiter punctatus, elytris evidenter setulosis, antennis brevibus, capite paulo longioribus, intus extusque similiter rotundatis; prothorace parvo, quadrato, dorso foveolato. Long. corp. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mas, tibiis anterioribus apice calcari armatis, tibiis intermediis extus infra medium angulatis, intus apice unco acuminato; posterioribus apicem versus leviter dilatatis; abdomine apice fortiter deflexo; metasterno medio apice penicillo parvo.

The short antennæ have a slender basal portion, and beyond this are dilated into an oval form, but with the extremity truncate; the base of this oval is thin and laminate, and its surface is impressed. The head is short, being scarcely longer than the thorax, but the eyes are placed at a little distance from its hind part. The thorax is small and narrow, and about only half as broad as the elytra, quite as long as broad. The elytra are much narrower at the shoulders than at the apex.

Found in West Australia by Du Boulay.

In the male of this species the calcar at the extremity of the front tibiæ is easily overlooked, as it is placed behind the tarsus.

I have named this species in honour of Mr. F. P. Pascoe,

who has contributed to our knowledge of the genus by the description of two new species belonging to it.

Articerus brevipes, n. sp. ♀. Rufo-ferrugineus, crebre subtiliter punctatus, subopacus, brevissime setulosus; antennis brevibus, truncato-ovalibus, latitudine vix duplo longioribus; capite perbrevis; prothorace brevi, transverso, basin versus leviter angustato, pone medium impresso. Long. corp. $1\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Antennæ about as long as the head, forming an oval, with an extremely short stalk; the base of the oval is laminate, and its surface impressed, and the truncate apex seen from the front is circular. The head is very short, and the eyes are placed quite close to the hind part; the portion in front of the eyes is not so long as broad. The thorax is in length considerably less than in width, and is distinctly narrowed behind; it is dull and opaque, its punctuation indistinct, and it has an impression behind the middle. The elytra are broad and short, a little narrowed at the shoulders, their punctuation indistinct, and the setæ even at the extremity very short and depressed. The impression at the base of the hind body is transverse, deep and well defined, the tuft of pubescence on each side of it very small; it is impunctate, and is furnished towards the extremity with a few very short erect setæ. The legs are slender and very short. The sternum is shining in the middle, closely but obsoletely punctured at the sides.

Though I have seen but a single female individual of this species I have described it, as I believe it will readily be recognized from the above characters.

This individual was captured in W. Australia by Mr. Du Boulay, probably at Champion Bay.

Articerus Kingius, n. sp. Rufo-ferrugineus, postice latior; capite thoraceque fortiter punctatis; capite modice elongato, antennis cylindricis apicem versus incrassatis, apice truncato; elytris minus evidenter punctatis, nitidulis, evidenter setulosis. Long. corp. $1\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Mas, antennis capite evidenter longioribus, tibiis anterioribus postice basi excepto laminato-dilatatis, intermediis latis, extus rotundatis, supra medium ciliatis, intus apice unco acuto armatis; abdomine apice deflexo; metasterno valde prominulo.

Fem., antennis capite paulo longioribus.

The antennæ are not compressed, but are slender at their base and gradually thickened to the abruptly truncate extremity. The eyes are placed at a distance from the back of the head. The thorax is transverse, being distinctly broader than long, slightly narrower in front than behind, and it has a large fovea-like impression in front of the base. The elytra are reddish, their punctuation well marked only at the base. The hind body is furnished with rather numerous and long erect setæ.

West Australia; one specimen of each sex collected by Mr. Du Boulay. I have named this species after Mr. R. L. King of Paramatta, who has described a considerable number of species of Australian *Pselaphidæ*.

Articerus gibbulus, n. sp. ♂ Rufescens, antennis cylindricis apicem versus incrassatis, apice truncato; capite elongato, sat fortiter punctato; prothorace transversim quadrato, ante basin impresso; elytris flavescentibus, nitidulis, basi summo solo evidenter punctato. Long. corp. 2 mm.

Mas, tibiis intermediis apice intus unco acuminato armatis; propygidio magno transverso, pygidio valde inflexo, nitidulo, impresso; metasterno valde acuminato-prominulo.

Fem. incog.

The antennæ are moderately long, distinctly longer than the head, slender at the base, rather stout at the abruptly truncate extremity. The head is long, the eyes placed at a considerable distance from its hind part. The thorax is a little broader than long, very slightly narrowed and rounded at the front angles. The setæ of the upper surface are very short and fine and sparing, and the surface is therefore more shining than in the other species here described. The extremely prominent metasternum is remarkable.

W. Australia (probably Champion Bay); a single specimen, collected by Du Boulay.

Articerus spinifer, n. sp. ♂ Rufescens, antennis elongatis ante apicem tortis, apice truncato; capite sat elongato; prothorace transverso, dorso late impresso; elytris crebre subtiliter punctulatis; abdomine setis erectis bene distinctis, depressione basali profundâ, fundo glanduloso pubescente. Long. corp. fere 2 mm.

Mas, pedibus intermediis trochanteribus longe ciliatis,

femoribus summo basi spinâ elongatâ armatis; metasterno apice depresso; abdomine segmentis ventralibus medio deplanatis.

Fem. incog.

Antennæ longer than head and thorax, slender till near the extremity, then thickened and as it were twisted. Head only moderately long, densely punctured, opaque, the eyes small and placed at a distance from the hind part. Thorax rather strongly transverse, the disc impressed, and in the middle of the impression with an indistinct shining fovea-like space. Elytra indistinctly punctured, clothed with very fine and very short depressed setæ, which are not more numerous at the apex than elsewhere. Hind body with the basal depression deep, at its bottom are two large patches of glandular pubescence; posterior part of hind body with numerous elongate erect setæ.

N. W. Australia. A single individual of this very distinct species (collected by Du Boulay) is all I have seen. The structure of its antennæ approaches that of *A. Duboulayi*, from which species however its elongate, slender, and uncompressed tibiæ abundantly distinguish it.

Articerus Deyrollei, n. sp. Ferrugineus, dense subtiliter punctatus, opacus; antennis capitis thoracisque fere longitudine, extus fere rectis, apice intus incrassatis; prothorace oblongo quadrato, basi leviter impresso; abdomine crebre punctulato, setis elongatis, erectis, tenuissimis parce adperso. Long. corp. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mas, tibiis anterioribus intus infra medium spinâ minutâ, intermediis intus paulo ante apicem dente acuto; abdomine apice deflexo.

Head rather long, the eyes not prominent, placed at a distance from the back. Thorax rather longer than broad, quite straight at the sides, densely and rather finely punctured, in front of the base with a longitudinal depression which is not very well defined. Elytra finely and rather closely punctured, their pubescence very fine, short and depressed. Hind body elongate, with a rather elongate basal impression, which is without patches of pubescence; it is very finely punctured, so that it is not at all shining. The tibiæ are compressed in both sexes.

The species is allied to *A. Duboulayi*, but it is much smaller; the basal portion of the antennæ is not so slender, the thickening at the extremity therefore not so abrupt. The elongate abdominal setæ of *A. Deyrollei* afford a

character by which it can be distinguished from *A. Duboulayi*, as does also the want of the lateral patches of pubescence. The sexual characters of the male are less striking; the angulation of the front tibiæ inwardly appears either as a small angular projection, or as an emargination of the lower part, according to the point it is viewed from. A pair of this species was given me four or five years ago by M. Henri Deyrolle, after whom I have named it. I have no locality for the species but "Australia."

SCYDMÆNIDÆ.

Scydmanus optatus, n. sp. Elongatus, angustulus, brunneus, vix punctatus, sed pube suberectâ elongatâ sat dense vestitus; oculis minutis; palpis maxillaribus articulo ultimo gracili; antennis tenuibus, elongatis, articulis nullis transversis; pygidio nudo; abdomine segmento quinto ventrali medio haud distinguendo; carinâ mesosternali elongatâ sat alte elevatâ; trochanteribus posterioribus femorum longitudinis dimidio. Long. corp. 2 mm.

Mas, tarsi anterioribus basi vix dilatatis, subtus longius pilosis.

Antennæ slender and elongate, longer than head and thorax, the 9th joint slender and elongate, nearly three times as long as the 8th joint; 10th joint nearly as long as 9th and twice as broad as it; 11th joint elongate, pointed, oval, longer and a little broader than 10th. The maxillary palpi are elongate, the 3rd joint elongate, slender and but little longer than the preceding one; 4th joint invisible. Thorax longer than broad, its greatest breadth in front of the middle, thence distinctly narrowed to the base; it has no basal impressions. Elytra slender and rather elongate, without impressions or plicæ. Legs long and slender. The carina separating the middle legs is quite thin, and is continued along the elongate mesosternum, which has a large impression on each side the carina, to accommodate the front coxæ.

West Australia; collected by Du Boulay. I have only a single pair.

Scydmanus Edwardsi, n. sp. Elongatus, angustus; piceo-rufus, nitidus, pube suberectâ parcius vestitus; oculis mediocribus; antennis elongatis, gracilibus; palpis articulo ultimo gracili; pygidio nudo; carinâ mesosternali fere de-

ficiente; abdomine segmento quinto ventrali elongato. Long. corp. $2\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Mas, tarsis anterioribus subtus longius pilosis, articulo basali vix dilatato.

Of remarkably elongate form. Antennæ about as long as head and thorax, with all the joints elongate, the 8th slightly shorter than 7th; 9th and 10th joints very similar to one another, twice as broad as the 8th joint, each a little longer than broad; 11th joint about as broad as the 10th and a little longer than it, obtusely pointed. Head elongate and narrow, a little narrower than the thorax, the eyes placed at the front part of the sides. Thorax long and narrow, about twice as long as broad, its greatest breadth a little in front of the middle. Elytra without impressions or plicæ. The intermediate coxæ separated by a raised thin lamina, which however is not continued along the mesosternum. The metasternum is remarkably elongate. The legs are very long and slender. The underside of the head has at the base a deep fovea. The 3rd joint of maxillary palpi elongate and slender, but little thicker than the 2nd; 4th joint invisible.

Of this remarkable species a single specimen has been sent me by Mr. Edwards from New Zealand. Being indebted to him for a number of the species described in this paper, I have great pleasure in naming this conspicuous species in honour of him.

Phagonophana setosa, n. sp. Rufa, densius (elytris longius) setosa; antennis crassiusculis, articulis 4 ultimis leviter incrassatis; vertice gibboso; prothorace basi utrinque bifoveolato, foveolâ externâ parvâ; clytris intra humeros impressis. Long. corp. $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Antennæ about as long as head and thorax, slightly thickened towards the extremity; 1st and 2nd joints stout, 2nd nearly as long as the 1st, 3rd joint quadrate, 6th slightly smaller than the contiguous joints, 8—11 slightly stouter than the others, 8—10 a little transverse, 11th joint longer than 10th, obtusely pointed; all the joints with elongate distinct setæ. Head apparently impunctate, but clothed with a dense rough pubescence, the front depressed, the vertex convex, the eyes small but prominent. Thorax longer than broad, moderately narrowed behind, clothed like the head with rough pubescence; the base has on each side two foveæ, which are concealed by the pubes-

cence, and of which the outer one is small. The elytra are a good deal rounded at the sides, the suture a little depressed at the base, and on each side, inside the humeral angle, is a distinct depression; they are clothed with elongate, upright pubescence. The mesosternum has a strongly elevated carina, which projects backwards a little between the middle coxæ; the metasternum is rather long, quite unimpressed, clothed like the abdomen with short distinct pubescence. The front tibiæ are a little sinuate, their inner margin, in its lower half, rather densely pubescent.

Five specimens of this interesting insect have been sent from Auckland by Mr. T. Lawson; they do not show any indications of sexual distinctions.

Obs.—It is just possible that this insect may ultimately prove not to be absolutely congeneric with the Australian *Phagonophana Kingi*, the only species of the genus hitherto described. King in his description of the genus does not tell us whether the intermediate coxæ of *P. Kingi* are contiguous or not. Now in the New Zealand *P. setosa* the intermediate coxæ are contiguous, or rather separated only by a very thin lamina, whereas in an Australian species I possess from Victoria these parts are separated by a plate so much broader that they would be more correctly described as subcontiguous; I do not know whether this Victorian insect be conspecific or not with the *P. Kingi*, but it is at any rate highly probable that it is a member of the same genus. From King's description we learn also that the hind coxæ are contiguous in *P. Kingi*, and this is also the case with the individual from Victoria, whereas in the New Zealand *P. setosa*, the hind coxæ are not quite contiguous, though the space separating them is very small. The resemblance between the Australian species and the New Zealand one is however in all other respects so great, that I do not think it would be correct to place them in different genera.

LIST OF SPECIES.

PSELAPHIDÆ.

	Ctenistes impressus	..	..	..	..	Australia.
	simplex	..	..	..	..	"
	parvus	..	..	..	..	"
	Tyrus mutandus	..	..	..	..	New Zealand.
	Tyrus (?) mirandus	..	..	..	..	Australia.
n. g.	Tyraphus planus	..	..	..	..	"
	brevis	..	..	..	..	"
	major	..	..	..	..	"
	Pselaphus mundus	..	..	..	..	"
	panper	..	..	..	..	New Zealand.
	tenuis	..	..	..	..	Australia.
n. g.	Gerallus nanus	..	..	..	..	"
n. g.	Durbos priscus	..	..	..	..	"
	Bryaxis optata	..	..	..	..	"
	recta	..	..	..	..	"
	inflata	..	..	..	..	New Zealand.
	micans	..	..	..	..	"
	dispar	..	..	..	..	"
	deformis	..	..	..	..	"
	impar	..	..	..	..	"
	grata	..	..	..	..	"
	spretata	..	..	..	..	Australia.
	concolor	..	..	..	..	"
	plecta	..	..	..	..	"
	sulcata	..	..	..	..	"
	euplectodes	..	..	..	..	"
n. g.	Dalma pubescens	..	..	..	..	New Zealand.
n. g.	Sagola major	..	..	..	..	"
	prisca	..	..	..	..	"
	misella	..	..	..	..	"
	parva	..	..	..	..	"
	Euplectus convexus	..	..	..	..	"
	opacus	..	..	..	..	"
	Articerus Westwoodi	..	..	..	..	Australia.
	tumidus	..	..	..	..	"
	Pascoeus	..	..	..	..	"
	brevipes	..	..	..	..	"
	Kingius	..	..	..	..	"
	gibbulus	..	..	..	..	"
	spiniifer	..	..	..	..	"
	Deyrollei	..	..	..	..	"

SCYDMÆNIDÆ.

	Scydmænus optatus	..	..	..	..	Australia.
	Edwardsi	..	..	..	..	New Zealand.
	Phagonophana setosa	..	..	..	..	"